

# South Carolina US History EOC Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. What treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States?**
  - A. Treaty of Paris**
  - B. Jay Treaty**
  - C. Gadsden Purchase**
  - D. Treaty of Ghent**
  
- 2. Which group primarily supported the Republican Party during the Reconstruction era?**
  - A. Southern Whites**
  - B. Democrats**
  - C. Northerners and African Americans**
  - D. Independent Voters**
  
- 3. Which country did the United States acquire Oregon from?**
  - A. France**
  - B. Great Britain**
  - C. Spain**
  - D. Mexico**
  
- 4. Which religious group was known for being strict and gloomy in New England?**
  - A. Baptists**
  - B. Quakers**
  - C. Puritans**
  - D. Catholics**
  
- 5. What movement was characterized by calls for a national income tax and government control of railroads?**
  - A. The Greenback Party**
  - B. The Progressives**
  - C. The Populist Party**
  - D. The Farmers' Alliance**

- 6. Which of the following was a major economic activity in the Middle Colonies?**
- A. Mining for gold and silver**
  - B. Farming grains and cash crops**
  - C. Fishing and whaling**
  - D. Manufacturing textiles**
- 7. What was the primary legal principle established by the ruling in Worcester v. Georgia?**
- A. State laws supersede federal laws**
  - B. The federal government can determine land jurisdiction**
  - C. States cannot make laws on lands outside their jurisdiction**
  - D. All laws must align with the Constitution**
- 8. What is commonly associated with improvements in living standards during the Industrial Revolution?**
- A. Stagnation in economic growth**
  - B. The rise of traditional crafts**
  - C. New inventions**
  - D. Effects of the Gold Rush**
- 9. Under the Articles of Confederation, how many states were needed to amend the document?**
- A. 9**
  - B. 13**
  - C. 10**
  - D. 12**
- 10. What plan called for a unicameral legislature with equal representation for each state?**
- A. Virginia Plan**
  - B. New Jersey Plan**
  - C. Great Compromise**
  - D. Articles of Confederation**

## Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States?**

- A. Treaty of Paris
- B. Jay Treaty**
- C. Gadsden Purchase
- D. Treaty of Ghent

The Jay Treaty, signed in 1794, was an agreement between Great Britain and the United States intended to resolve issues remaining from the Revolutionary War. It aimed to settle conflicts regarding trade, the British military presence in the Northwest Territory, and the compensation for American ship owners whose vessels had been seized by the British. The treaty helped prevent a potential war, facilitated peaceful trade, and established a process for resolving issues between the two nations. While other treaties like the Treaty of Paris and the Treaty of Ghent also involved Great Britain and the United States, they were aimed at different contexts: the Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War, and the Treaty of Ghent concluded the War of 1812. The Gadsden Purchase, on the other hand, involved land acquisition from Mexico and is not relevant in this context.

**2. Which group primarily supported the Republican Party during the Reconstruction era?**

- A. Southern Whites
- B. Democrats
- C. Northerners and African Americans**
- D. Independent Voters

The group that primarily supported the Republican Party during the Reconstruction era was Northerners and African Americans. Following the Civil War, the Republican Party emerged as the party of abolition and reconstruction. It sought to promote civil rights, ensure the integration of formerly enslaved individuals into society, and enforce the laws that protected these rights. Northerners, motivated by a desire to rebuild the South and extend civil liberties, worked alongside African Americans who were eager to assert their new rights and participate in the political process. The Republican Party, under leaders such as Abraham Lincoln and later Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant, championed policies that aimed to provide equal opportunities and protect the rights of African Americans, which solidified their support base during this transformative period in American history. In contrast, Southern Whites largely aligned with the Democratic Party, resisting the changes brought about by Reconstruction and seeking to maintain their pre-war social order. Independent voters were less cohesive and did not play a defining role in supporting the Republican Party during this era. Thus, it is clear that the alliance between Northerners and African Americans was essential for the Republican Party's strength and influence during Reconstruction.

### 3. Which country did the United States acquire Oregon from?

- A. France
- B. Great Britain**
- C. Spain
- D. Mexico

The United States acquired Oregon through negotiations and agreements with Great Britain, which concluded with the Oregon Treaty in 1846. This treaty established the boundary between British North America (now Canada) and the United States, effectively granting control of the Oregon Territory to the U.S. The process involved resolving competing claims over the territory that was jointly occupied by both nations under the terms of the Oregon Agreement of 1818. As a result, the acquisition of Oregon is directly linked to diplomatic efforts and conflict resolution with Great Britain, marking a significant expansion of U.S. territory in the 19th century.

### 4. Which religious group was known for being strict and gloomy in New England?

- A. Baptists
- B. Quakers
- C. Puritans**
- D. Catholics

The Puritans were known for their strict and austere lifestyle, which emphasized a serious adherence to their religious beliefs and a disciplined way of living. They sought to "purify" the Church of England from what they viewed as corrupt practices and believed in living a life that was in accordance with their interpretation of the Bible. This often resulted in a culture that was perceived as gloomy, particularly due to their focus on moral purity, the fear of sin, and the belief in predestination, which left little room for personal expressions of joy or fun. Their approach to religion and governance in New England led to the establishment of a community that valued conformity and strict moral codes, viewed alternatives or deviations as problematic, and often engaged in practices such as public punishment. This sense of rigidity contributed to the overall perception of them being a somber group, focused on the afterlife and the seriousness of sin rather than on the enjoyment of worldly pleasures. In contrast, other groups, such as Baptists, Quakers, and Catholics, were characterized by different beliefs and practices that did not embody the same level of strictness or perceived gloominess. For example, Quakers emphasized inner light and pacifism, making them more tolerant compared to the Puritans

**5. What movement was characterized by calls for a national income tax and government control of railroads?**

- A. The Greenback Party**
- B. The Progressives**
- C. The Populist Party**
- D. The Farmers' Alliance**

The Populist Party emerged in the late 19th century, primarily representing the interests of farmers and laborers who felt marginalized by the prevailing economic conditions. The party called for significant reforms to balance the power dynamics in the United States, particularly focusing on issues such as a national income tax and government control of key industries like railroads. This demand for a national income tax was aimed at addressing wealth inequality, while government control of railroads was intended to regulate rates and practices that were often seen as exploitative. Railroads were crucial to the economy, yet many farmers faced high shipping costs that ate into their profits. By advocating for these reforms, the Populist Party sought to create a more equitable economic system. The other movements mentioned had different focuses. The Greenback Party, for instance, concentrated more on monetary reform and advocating for the issuance of paper currency to help alleviate the debts of farmers. The Progressives were concerned with a broader range of social issues, including labor rights and urban reforms, but their approach to reforms was more mainstream and incorporated into existing political structures. The Farmers' Alliance was primarily an agricultural organization that sought to improve conditions for farmers, but it did not evolve into a political party advocating for comprehensive measures like those of

**6. Which of the following was a major economic activity in the Middle Colonies?**

- A. Mining for gold and silver**
- B. Farming grains and cash crops**
- C. Fishing and whaling**
- D. Manufacturing textiles**

The significant economic activity in the Middle Colonies was farming grains and cash crops. The region's climate and fertile soil made it ideal for agriculture, particularly the cultivation of wheat, barley, corn, and oats. These staples were not only crucial for local consumption but also for export, establishing the Middle Colonies as some of the leading producers of grain in the colonial economy. In addition to grains, the Middle Colonies also engaged in the cultivation of cash crops, which included products like flax and hemp that were used in various industries. The agricultural abundance in this region contributed to its nickname, often referred to as the "Breadbasket Colonies" due to its role in producing food for both the colonies and Europe. While mining for gold and silver was more associated with other regions like the Southern colonies, fishing and whaling were notable in New England, and manufacturing textiles primarily developed in the urban centers of the Northern colonies, none surpassed the prominence of grain farming in the Middle Colonies. This unique combination of favorable farming conditions and a focus on grain and cash crops defined the region's economy and set it apart from others during this period.

- 7. What was the primary legal principle established by the ruling in Worcester v. Georgia?**
- A. State laws supersede federal laws**
  - B. The federal government can determine land jurisdiction**
  - C. States cannot make laws on lands outside their jurisdiction**
  - D. All laws must align with the Constitution**

The ruling in Worcester v. Georgia established that states do not have the authority to impose their laws on lands that are under federal jurisdiction, particularly concerning Native American territory. This case underscored the principle that the federal government holds exclusive authority over Native American affairs, thus limiting the power of state governments to interfere with tribal sovereignty. The decision affirmed that the Cherokee Nation was a distinct community with the right to self-governance and made it clear that the states could not extend their laws or jurisdiction over this territory. This legal principle reinforced the idea of tribal sovereignty and the limitations of state authority, clarifying that matters involving Native American nations fell under federal jurisdiction.

- 8. What is commonly associated with improvements in living standards during the Industrial Revolution?**
- A. Stagnation in economic growth**
  - B. The rise of traditional crafts**
  - C. New inventions**
  - D. Effects of the Gold Rush**

During the Industrial Revolution, the most significant factor contributing to improvements in living standards was the advent and proliferation of new inventions. Innovations such as the steam engine, spinning jenny, and power loom revolutionized industries and increased production capabilities. This surge in technological advancement enabled mass production of goods, which made products more affordable and accessible to a broader segment of society. As a result, many people experienced enhanced living conditions, including better housing, greater availability of food, and improved transportation options. These advancements not only led to economic growth but also spurred further innovations and investments in infrastructure, such as railroads and factories, which further contributed to the upward trajectory of living standards. The establishment of factories created jobs, allowing more people to earn a stable income, resulting in an increase in overall wealth and quality of life for many. In contrast, the other options do not align with the significant improvements in living standards that characterized this period. Stagnation in economic growth would imply a lack of development, the rise of traditional crafts does not capture the broader economic transformations occurring through industrialization, and the effects of the Gold Rush, while impactful, were more localized and not the direct catalyst for widespread living standard improvements across society.

**9. Under the Articles of Confederation, how many states were needed to amend the document?**

- A. 9
- B. 13**
- C. 10
- D. 12

The correct answer is that all 13 states were required to amend the Articles of Confederation. This requirement reflected a significant challenge in the governance structure established by the Articles, as achieving unanimous consent was often difficult. Each state had an equal vote, and changes to the foundational document necessitated agreement from all the states, which made it nearly impossible to adapt to the evolving needs of the nation post-independence. The requirement for unanimous consent illustrated the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, as it hindered the ability of the central government to respond to pressing issues effectively. The need for all states to agree meant that minor disagreements could stall significant reforms or changes necessary to strengthen the government. This contributed to calls for a stronger federal framework, eventually leading to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 and the drafting of the U.S. Constitution, which provided a more flexible amendment process.

**10. What plan called for a unicameral legislature with equal representation for each state?**

- A. Virginia Plan
- B. New Jersey Plan**
- C. Great Compromise
- D. Articles of Confederation

The New Jersey Plan proposed a unicameral legislature in which each state would have equal representation, regardless of the state's population size. This plan was presented during the Constitutional Convention of 1787 as a response to the Virginia Plan, which favored representation based on population. The New Jersey Plan aimed to preserve the interests of smaller states, ensuring that they would not be overshadowed by the larger states in legislative decision-making. This concept of equal representation in a single legislative chamber showcased a desire for a more balanced approach in governance, reducing the potential for larger states to dominate the legislative process. The New Jersey Plan highlighted the necessity for compromise in addressing the concerns of states with differing populations and economies during the formation of the United States government.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://scushistoryeoc.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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